

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1855.

NO. 225.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
Every afternoon at two o'clock, except on Sundays.

TERMS.

Per week ..... 10 cents  
Per annum, paid quarterly ..... \$5 00  
Mail subscribers, 50 cents, in advance ..... 4 00  
Advertisers inserted in the Evening Bulletin upon the  
usual terms ..... 4 00  
Advertisements transferable from the Louisville Daily  
Journal at half price.

## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES, PAYABLE  
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

1 copy, one year ..... \$1 00
5 copies, 100 ..... 5 00
10 copies, 200 ..... 10 00
15 copies, 300 ..... 15 00
And each additional copy ..... 75 cents.

Advertisers inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the  
usual terms.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY, or Three  
Months at the South in 1854. By Nehemiah  
Adams, D. D. Boston: T. R. Marvin & San-  
born, Carter & Bazin. New York: J. C. Der-  
by. 1855.

This book, written by Dr. Adams, a Presby-  
terian clergyman of Boston, will be read with  
great interest. It deserves the attentive perusal  
of all, either north or south of Mason and Dix-  
ie line, who feel any interest whatever upon  
the much agitated and far too inflammatory  
subject of slavery. Its publication just at this  
period is fortunate. If all would read it with  
the calm, candid, Christian feeling by which it  
appears to have been dictated, its effect would  
be like that of oil upon the troubled waters; it  
would prove the olive branch of peace to the  
Northern and Southern factions which are now  
assailing each other with threatening and irrefutable  
denunciations. In style it is easy, simple,  
chaste, and winning. No one who commences  
to read it will fail to peruse it throughout.  
There is a vein of practical philosophy running  
through this book which appeals to the under-  
standing, and a spirit of Christian charity gleam-  
ing upon every page, which speaks directly to  
the heart. No Southerner will read it without  
feeling thankful to its author for its publica-  
tion. No Northern man will give attention to  
its contents without being convinced of its  
truthfulness, and led to examine into the justice  
of his anti-slavery prejudices, while a senti-  
ment of sympathy and charity toward the  
slaveholder will be awakened within him. It  
will be powerful to remove the bitter preju-  
dices of its anti-slavery readers, and at the  
same time will bring consolation to the South  
that many, who are now violently opposing their  
peculiar institution, are "conscientiously per-  
suaded of the truth and importance of their res-  
pective partial views of a great subject," and  
need only an enlightenment similar to that con-  
ferred upon the author to make them friends in-  
stead of enemies of the people of the Southern  
States.

The author was one of those who signed the  
celebrated remonstrance against the passage of  
the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri  
Compromise. He went to the South filled with  
all the prejudices and distorted views upon the  
subject of slavery, which dictated the anathemas  
against Southern institutions that have been hurled  
from almost every pulpit in New England. He  
relates what he saw while in Virginia, South  
Carolina, and Georgia, and explains how agree-  
ably disappointed he was at finding slavery as it  
is. He views slavery in two ways, as a Chris-  
tian and as a political economist. He admits  
that the temporal condition of the slave is, in  
many respects, far better than that of the free  
white laboring classes at the North, and his  
spiritual advancement is probably greater than  
it would be if he were free. He earnestly  
pleads with his countrymen at the North to put  
aside their wrath, to cease their insensate and  
aggravating assaults upon the South. He tells  
them plainly that they are doing more harm than  
good; that they are only riveting more firmly  
the bonds of the objects of their real or pretend-  
ed solicitude, and that, if not urged to desperate  
measures in self-defence against the aggressions  
of abolitionists, the Southern States would long  
ago have approached more nearly to emancipa-  
tion and amelioration of the condition of the  
slave.

If we had room for them we would like to  
make frequent extracts from this work, particu-  
larly from the remarks upon the subject of the  
dissolution of the Union. The few pages devoted  
to that subject seem to us to contain argu-  
ments sufficient to convince the most violent Ab-  
olitionist of the errors of his ways.

A well-merited rebuke is administered to the  
authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other  
writers of that ilk. The author concludes with a  
cheerful, Christian-like, charitable, earnest ap-  
peal to his countrymen to settle this dispute in a  
kindly and forgiving spirit, as members of one  
common brotherhood, and as children of one  
family, and expressess a strong hope that  
"God will not leave us always to contend together," but, in His own good  
time, will touch the hearts and open the  
eyes of this people, teaching them more truly  
the real interests of the slave and a more proper  
and profitable conduct to each other. We hope  
the book will be extensively read.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.—Alabama, Ar-  
kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas  
had their elections on the first Monday in Au-  
gust; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North  
Carolina on the second Thursday of the same  
month. On the second Monday in September  
the election in Maine occurs, and that of Ver-  
mont on the first Tuesday of the same month.  
In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina,  
and Tennessee, members of Congress are to be  
elected. In the other States mentioned, they  
were elected last year.

LOST.—A little girl two years old, dressed in  
a dark purple silk, bare headed, having on slippers  
without stockings. She has a "mother's  
mark" below the left breast, and a scar on her  
forehead not quite healed. She lisps somewhat,  
and has profuse, rich, dark-brown hair, inclined  
to curl.

Intelligence left at the Times office will be  
thankfully received by an anxious parent.

THE river commenced rising about noon  
yesterday, and last evening there were 7 feet 6  
inches water in the canal. It rained very hard  
night before last for several hours. The ther-  
mometer yesterday stood at 87.

WE learn from the Memphis Whig that  
Col. Coleman has withdrawn from the Con-  
gressional canvass in that district. This leaves the  
contest between Gen. Rivers and Mr. Curran.

IF "Justice" and "Visitor" will leave  
with us their names, we will publish their com-  
munications.

READER have you seen the painting enti-  
tled "A Speaking Likeness" at Hegan, Escott,  
& Moore's? It is a splendid work.

THE full summary of foreign news in  
another column will be found full of interest.

THE Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of  
Wednesday, says:

We learn that on Sunday, Leavenworth, the  
wounded duelist, was removed from the house  
of Mr. Price, at Schlosser, to a private dwelling  
in the village of Niagara Falls. He is now doing  
well, and every prospect of a rapid recovery  
is manifest.

Governor Boutwell was at his home in  
Groton yesterday, and of course was not in at-  
tendance at the Know-Something convention at  
Cleveland.

COAL FIELDS.—From the following table,  
which is neither new nor strictly correct, it will  
be seen that the United States is the only coun-  
try of the world in which coal chiefly abounds.  
When the coal of England shall have been ex-  
hausted, that of this nation will be comparatively  
untouched; and as fuel is the most necessary  
as well as the most potent agency in the devel-  
opment of national wealth, too much importance  
cannot be attached to the advantage this coun-  
try possesses over all others in having so boun-  
tiful a supply of mineral fuel:

Areas of Coal Fields in the United States and Europe.	
SQUARE MILES.	SQUARE MILES.
Alabama, 3,400	Pennsylvania, 15,437
Georgia, 150	Michigan, 5,000
North Carolina, 150	Missouri, 6,000
Tennessee, 4,300	Brit. America, 18,000
Kentucky, 13,500	Great Britain, 8,139
Virginia, 21,195	G. B. & Ireland, 3,720
Maryland, 550	France, 1,719
Ohio, 11,900	Belgium, 518
Indiana, 7,700	Spain, 3,508
Illinois, 44,000	

By this it appears that the coal area of Penn-  
sylvania is greater than those of Great Britain,  
Ireland, and Spain, which together amount to  
15,367 square miles. It is nearly three times  
that of France and Spain. It is greater than  
that of Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland,  
Alabama, Michigan, and Tennessee combined, or  
of Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama combined.  
It is surpassed by only two States of the  
Union—Virginia and Illinois—and approached  
by only two other States, Ohio and Kentucky.  
The States in the Atlantic division of the Union  
which do not produce coal are those of New  
England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and  
South Carolina. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas,  
Iowa, and Wisconsin also do not produce any.  
Of these, all New England, New York, New  
Jersey, and Delaware are nearer to the  
Pennsylvania mines than to any other.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS, ETC.—The steamer  
Northerner, which left St. Louis on Thursday  
evening for this port, knocked a large hole in  
her hull a short distance below St. Louis. Her  
officers managed, however, to keep her afloat,  
and she reached St. Louis safely with four feet  
water in her hold. She had 300 tons of hemp,  
which is badly damaged. The Northerner will  
undergo repairs at St. Louis. The boat as well  
as the freight were insured.

Molly Garth Sunk.—The Decatur and Chat-  
tanooga packet Molly Garth struck a snag on  
the night of the 15th, near Guntersville, break-  
ing a large hole, from which she instantly filled  
and sunk in five feet water. The damage to the  
cargo was slight.

Steamboat Sold.—The steamer Southern Belle  
has been sold for \$20,000 to Capt. J. W. Broad-  
well, and is to continue to run in the Vicksburg  
trade as soon as she is put in complete order.

Capt. David Embree, a supervising steamboat  
inspector, has revoked the engineer licenses of  
Robert Pierre and John Hall, who, from care-  
lessness and inattention, suffered a loss of the  
ferry boat Nashoba, plying between Memphis  
and the Arkansas shore, to collapse, a few weeks  
since.

Capt. Embree has also imposed a fine of \$30  
on Lazarus Huey, pilot of the steamer Joan of  
Arc, for a collision with the steamer Evansville  
on the 6th inst., at Cat Island bar, and all other  
pilots concerned in it.

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Groton yesterday, and of course was not in at-  
tendance at the Know-Something convention at  
Cleveland.

POSTMASTER AT LITTLE ROCK.—Mr. Wm. F.  
Pope was recently removed from the office of  
postmaster at Little Rock, and Mr. John E.  
Rearden appointed in his place. The Little  
Rock Gazette remarks on this act of Executive  
usurpation:

Out of the 2,500 citizens of Little Rock, not  
twenty could be found to favor Mr. Pope's re-  
moval from the office which he has so long and  
so faithfully and efficiently filled—discharging  
all of its duties in a manner satisfactory to the

people, and the second reading being dispensed with,  
the same was passed.

The same reported a resolution to relay the  
gutter on Chestnut, between Fifth and Centre  
streets, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred a petition of  
property holders to have the alley between  
Fourth and Fifth and Walnut and Chestnut  
streets regraded and paved, presented a report  
suggesting, as a remedy for the evil complained of,  
that the persons residing on said alley prevent  
their servants from emptying slops, &c., from  
their kitchens, and dirt from their back-  
yards, and reported a resolution to have the  
gutter-stone of said alley levelled, which was  
adopted.

A petition for his re-appointment was sent to  
Washington, signed by nearly every citizen  
of the city to whom it was presented. An addi-  
tional petition was gotten up, and signed by  
ninety-six out of the one hundred members of  
the last Legislature. These petitions were got  
and signed by persons who knew Mr. Pope and  
could testify, of their own knowledge, to the  
manner in which he discharged the duties of his

We understand that the almost unanimous  
petition of the people of Little Rock, and the  
last Legislature, were not regarded, but that the  
matter was turned over to Senator Johnson that  
he might make the selection. We would like to  
know by what rule the removal was made, and if  
the will of the people of Little Rock, and the  
Legislature of the State of Arkansas, has not been utterly disregarded? The people of  
Little Rock and the assembled Legislature of  
the state, convened at the Capitol, appear to  
have no one to listen to their voice at Washington,  
in the choice of their own postmaster; but  
Mr. Johnson, who resides in Jefferson county—if  
he lives in the State—says who shall and who  
shall not be postmaster at Little Rock, though  
he is a non-resident, and not entitled to a vote in  
our county elections.

## OFFICIAL.

### BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1855.

Present all the members of the board.

The reading of the minutes of last session was  
on motion dispensed with.

Mr. Beatty presented the petition of Mrs.  
McClanahan for reduction in charges against  
her boy at workhouse, which was referred to  
workhouse committee.

Mr. Holbrook presented a petition in regard to  
the condition of north side Market, between  
Floyd and Preston streets, which was referred to  
street committee Eastern district.

Mr. Dunlap presented a communication from  
the president and directors of the Louisville and  
Nashville railroad, which was read and referred to  
committee on finance and revision.

Mr. Read presented a communication from  
Jno. M. Read, sexton Southern Cemetery, which  
was read and referred to committee on public  
works.

A message from the Mayor, recommending a  
reduction of 5 per cent. on all taxes paid during  
the first 30 days of collection, was referred to  
finance committee, who thereupon reported  
"An ordinance in relation to the collection of  
city taxes for the year 1855," which was read  
and ordered to a second reading, and, the second  
reading being dispensed with, the same was passed  
by the following vote:

Yea—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gail-  
breath, Gilliss, Haydon, Pennebaker, Plummer,  
Shanks, and Vaughan—9.

Nay—Messrs. Dunlap, Holbrook, Pope, Ra-  
phael, Weaver, and Zeigler—6.

Mr. Riley presented a resolution that the  
Board of Aldermen and Common Council hold a  
joint session on Tuesday, 26th inst., in the  
county court room, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take  
into consideration various railroad interests of the  
city, and that the president and directors of the  
Louisville and Nashville, Louisville and Frank-  
fort, Frankfort and Lexington, Lexington and  
Big Sandy, Fort Wayne and Southern, and  
Louisville and Memphis railroads be invited for  
the purpose of interchanging information and  
intelligence on the subject of said roads, their  
business, and means, prospect for completion,  
&c., which was adopted and returned by the  
Board of Aldermen, concurred in, and adopted.

The same presented a resolution held by P.  
Tompert, J. P. J. C., upon the body of P.  
Fridelle, which was referred by request to com-  
mittee on education.

Mr. Pennebaker presented an apportionment  
for cistern at corner of Sixth and Walnut sts.,  
Speed & Rousseau contractors, which was re-  
ferred to revision committee.

The same presented a petition from John Bar-  
bee in regard to the sidewalks corner of Sixth  
and Walnut streets, and the sidewalks on north  
side of Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh sts.,  
which was read and referred to street commit-  
tee of Western

# EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1855.

**G**en. Thos. L. Price was robbed a short time ago on the steamer Sonora of \$8,000. A man named Geo. Brown was arrested in St. Louis on a warrant issued by a justice, as having been concerned in the robbery. During his confinement, a proposition was made by one of the counsel of the accused to deliver up \$6,000 of the stolen money, but in the meanwhile he was whipped off before Judge Colvin, and there being no warrant against him and no evidence, he was discharged.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**T**obacco.—The London Morning Chronicle says that tobacco is one of the *necessaries* of life in England; it is no longer a mere luxury, but enters into consumption among the masses, who are taxed severely for it. Great Britain levies a duty of £4,500,000, or three shillings sterling per pound on tobacco, making a tax of nearly 75 cents on each man, woman, and child in that kingdom. Twenty-eight millions of pounds are annually consumed in Great Britain. For manufactured tobacco, we find that Canada is our best customer, England the next, British-American colonies the third, Australia the fourth.

**Tennessee Copper.**—We learn from the Chattanooga Advertiser that on Saturday last there were shipped from Cleveland *ninety tons* of copper ore to the Southern cities, en route to the smelting furnaces North. We learn also that the yellow sulphate has been struck which establishes the permanency of the beds. Let no one say that East Tennessee has not a wealth which makes her the California of the Atlantic slope.

**Pilot Suspended.**—The Local Board of U. S. Inspectors have suspended for three months the license of Loyd C. Belt, pilot on the Illinois river, for causing a collision between the Ocean Wave and N. L. Miiburn, on the 23d of last month.—*St. Louis Intel.*

**Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.**—**Growth of the Tamarind in Virginia.**—Wm. G. Singleton, Esq., of Winchester, Virginia, communicates the following to the Commissioner of Patents:

Of all the ornamental trees propagated among us, either foreign or native, there is none, in my judgment, more desirable than the tamarind. Its growth is rapid, its form symmetrical, its foliage beautifully delicate, and is altogether highly ornamental; besides, it is perfectly free from blight, as well as from the depredations of insects. If cultivated on our western prairies, it would, doubtless, form a valuable acquisition.

From the growth of some tamarind seeds which I obtained at a confectioner's shop some eight years since, I have a tree standing in my yard 18 inches in circumference. The past season is perfect in fruit, which, in quality, was equally as good as that imported. The seed may be sown in drills about 4 inches apart, and covered from 2 to 3 inches deep with light rich soil. They may be sown either in the fall or spring. If in the latter, they should be exposed to the weather during the winter previous, in order that their hull or coverings may be acted upon by the frost. When grown to a height of 3 or 4 feet, the young trees may be transplanted in the sites where they are permanently to remain.

**Pumpkins and Squashes of American Origin.**—The common field pumpkin (*cucurbita pepo*), as well as the squashes, properly so called, is believed to be of American origin, as will appear from the following remarks by Dr. T. W. Harris, of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Accident led me some four years ago to undertake the investigation of the history of squashes and pumpkins, which has led to quite interesting results. Most of the older and well-known species and varieties were by modern botanists supposed to have come originally from Asia, and particularly from India. This I have proved to be an error, and have shown that these fruits were wholly unknown to the ancients, no mention being made of them in the Scriptures, nor by Greek and Latin authors; the writers of the middle ages, while they describe or take note of other cucurbitaceous plants, entirely omit pumpkins and squashes; and these did not begin to be known and noticed in Europe till after the discovery of America. Early voyagers found them in the West Indies, Peru, Florida, and even on the coast of New England, where they were cultivated by our Indians before any settlements were made here by the Europeans. The old botanists, who flourished during the first century after the discovery of the New World, or the West Indies, begin to describe them for the first time, and give to them specific names, indicating their Indian (American) origin. Here arose the mistake of modern botanists in referring these plants to the East Indies and to Asia.

From a study of the history of the plant, I went next to the study of the species, with particular reference to their botanical characters, and to this end have been cultivating and examining every year all the kinds accessible to me. I think I have established the facts that all the fruits known by the names of 'pumpkins' and 'squashes' are of American origin; that there are three distinct groups of them; the first including summer squashes that have shells when ripe; the second, the winter squashes and pumpkins with deep, five-furrowed fruit stems; and the third, the winter pumpkins and squashes with short, cylindrical, and longitudinally-wrinkled (but not 5-furrowed) fruit stems. The last group was probably originally confined to tropical and sub-tropical parts of the western side of this continent, from California to Chili. The most esteemed varieties now cultivated in New England belong to this group, and the best of them are the 'autumnal marrow' and 'acorn' squashes.'

**HEMP.**—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Thursday says:

At the commencement of 1854 there were 1,400 bales in store, and the receipts up to the last of June of that year footed up 42,674, making a total of 44,074. At the beginning of this year, nearly 8,000 bales remained in store, and this amount, with receipts to Tuesday evening last, the 19th, aggregate 38,315—leaving a deficit of only 5,759 bales, which the 11 days of the month yet remaining may supply. The market is now buoyant, and prices have a decided upward tendency. Enhanced freights, restricted shipping facilities, may perhaps operate against this staple to some extent, but the demand is good from almost every point, and prospects are certainly remunerative and promising.

**SWEARING A FENCE AROUND A GRAVE YARD.**—The Okalona News, a Southern paper, proposes to put the swearing power of the people of that town to some good purpose. Here is his proposition, and it furnishes some wholesome rebuke of very disgusting as well as wicked practice:

Our suggestion is that there be organized in this place an Okalona Cursing Association, for the purpose of raising funds for some useful object. The power of profanity which runs to waste in the streets is enormous; there is enough of it to bore an Artesian well in six months. A single objection, however, to that appropriation of what might be appropriately called the "God dam" power of our community is that none of our best swearers, that we know of, are experienced well-borers; and from the present scarcity of money arises the necessity of embarking in some enterprise in which the contributions could be paid in work, like our people's subscription to the railroad. This leads us to suggest enclosing of the grave-yard as a praiseworthy and practicable object.

Let every member of the association, whenever he rips out an oath, be obliged to rip out a paling, and whenever he curses any body, let him contribute a rail. We are well aware that the Bible forbids to "render railing for railing," but we are satisfied that the injunction has no more application to such cases as the present, than St. Paul's example of restoring a fugitive slave has to cases where the slave has a black skin. We don't know the amount of work requisite to enclose our cemetery, but we are satisfied that it is amply within the means of the proposed association to accomplish it. There were sixty-one votes polled at the late municipal election.

Some few of our voters do not swear (the Rev. Mr. A— and L—, for instance), but there are usually a number of accomplished swearers in town not yet entitled to a vote, and many of our boys can hold a hand with any of their seniors. All things considered, we think the income of the association might be estimated at half a dozen pailings a day from fifty regular contributors, which would pale fifty yards a day. A few court days would supply all the rails, and the Sunday cursing would be especially set apart as a post fund. The little boys, the "Cadets of Profanity," could find the nails, and after the paling was completed the members who affect such phrases as "I'll be dogged," "darn my skin," "Jeeves River," &c., could white-wash it.

**STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.**—We copy the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of Thursday:

**Two Steamboats Sunk—Total Loss of the Belle Golding and Express.**—Arrives yesterday from below news that the sternwheel steamer Belle Golding struck a snag on Monday at Devil's Island and sunk to her hurricane roof. She ran out of the channel to run a dangerous chute, and before she proceeded far struck a snag, which penetrated the hull, tearing a huge gap in her bottom, and causing her to go down in fifteen minutes. She was bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis with a cargo of the usual description from that section, and had a coalboat in tow, on which the crew and passengers took refuge; and it is thought no lives were lost. The N. W. Graham brought up a number of her passengers. The boat and cargo will be a total loss. She was owned by Capt. Thomas H. Golding, her commander, and insured at Pittsburg. She was a very neat and substantial boat and less than one year old.

The Amazon, from St. Joseph, reports that the Express struck a snag near Spar Island, on the 15th and was sunk to her boiler deck. She was bound from Council Bluffs to St. Louis with a cargo of grain, poultry, and other freight. The Amazon took off a lot of her freight, rigging, furniture, &c. The Express belonged to Capt. H. D. Smith, her commander, who purchased her recently for \$5,500. She was an old boat, and had seen hard service.

**SLAVE LIFE IN EUROPE.**—It is at least a striking, if not a gratifying fact, that the silly slanders and maudlin philanthropy of American Abolitionism was finally rebuked, and the tide of unhealthy public opinion produced by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book turned, in Germany. For, without wishing to be severe, it is but justice to say, that all works of fiction hitherto produced in this country tending to counteract the pernicious tendencies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were below mediocrity—got ten up on the spur of the moment, and intended merely for a run on the Western steamboats. But a novel just published in Germany, from the pen of the German "Boz," Mr. Hacklaender, an author equally distinguished as a dramatist and a writer of fiction (now being republished in the literary department of the Anzeiger, in this city), it would seem, has laid Mrs. Stowe and her book completely on the shelf.

Judging solely from the opinions of the British press, and the synopsis of the work thus afforded us, Hacklaender's "Slave Life in Europe" is the most powerful novel, not only ever produced in Germany, but surpassing in interest, descriptive force, and moral force of subject, all similar works of the day. Its reception in Germany was unprecedented, and notwithstanding the unusually high price put on the book (\$4.50, we believe), its second edition is now being issued from the press, an almost incredibly large first edition having been exhausted in the course of a few months. The book, withal, seems less intended for one connective narrative turning into one great plot, than for a succession of striking tableaux, illustrative of European society in all phases and grades, from royalty down to abject pauperism, harmonized into a whole, by the history of a few principal characters, and the general objects of the novel.

Uncle Tom's Cabin and its illustrations of "Slave Life in America" form evidently the inducement to the work, and are constantly introduced for comparison. The German author's skill herein is represented as incomparable; and the cheap philanthropy of abolitionism and the sickly vaporings of Mrs. Stowe and her European compatriots, including the Duchess of Sutherland and her suite, are laid utterly prostrate. The comparisons, finally, which it is left for the reader to make between white slaves in Europe and black slaves in America, are resistlessly tending to silence the fanatical ebullitions of those pious fanatics and would-be-world-revolutionaries who, deaf to the voices of squalid misery and wretchedness around them, would extend their far-reaching benevolence, mainly consisting in a "sympathetic tear," across the ocean—it is either from sinister motives of their own, or from an amiable weakness of confining their trade in philanthropy to the cheapest article in the market.

From the great compass of the book, and the difficulty of rendering such a work into English, it is hard to say how soon a translation will render it accessible to the American public; but from an intimation which we have lately had, there is reason to suppose that arrangements may shortly be effected for a translation, by a gentleman of our city, who is well known for eminent literary ability, to do the subject full justice.

From all we have seen or heard of the work, an able translation of it will, we are sure, meet with a degree of success second not even to Uncle Tom itself.—*St. Louis Rep.*

**REAPING MATCH.**—A correspondent, who signs himself "W. . . .", suggests that a band of music should be engaged for the exhibition of the Horticultural Society; and, to defray the expense, a charge of 10 cents should be made for admission. Our correspondent says he is a stranger. We never insert communications unless the name of the writer accompanies them, and we shall sides require pay for that of Mr. W.

**THE FRAZER CASE.**—The Lexington Observer of this morning says:

The testimony in the case of the Commonwealth vs George Gregg and Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, the argument to the jury commenced on Wednesday morning, and concluded yesterday (Friday) evening. The case was very ably and elaborately argued by Nat. Wolfe, Esq., of Louisville, James B. Beck, Esq., of this city, and S. Noland, Esq., Commonwealth's attorney, in behalf of the Commonwealth, and by Francis K. Hunt and R. A. Buckner, Esqs., of this city, and James F. Robinson, Esq., of Scott, in behalf of the defense.

The case was submitted to the jury about half past 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and at the time we write this paragraph (6 o'clock) have not yet returned into court.

It will be seen from a telegraphic dispatch in another column that Gregg and Mrs. Frazer have been acquitted.

## OFFICIAL.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1855.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, president, and all the members except Alderman Harris.

A message was read from Mayor Barber submitting claims in favor of W. J. Loback, \$12, for repairing house for steam fire engine, and W. J. Loback \$25 for repairing on Second street bridge, and W. H. Curry \$25 for building a bridge over the southern ditch at Eleventh street, which were referred to the committees on fire department and public works.

A message was read from same, asking the Council to authorize a loan of \$10,000 from the commissioners of the sinking fund, to meet the current expenses of the city government, which was referred to the committee on sinking fund; and, after investigation, Alderman Weatherford, from said committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville:* That whenever the condition of the sinking fund will justify it, the commissioners of said fund are directed to loan the city the sum of \$10,000, and the Mayor is authorized to execute the note or notes of said city to said commissioners at ninety and one hundred and twenty days thereafter, and for whatever balance may be ascertained to be due said commissioners, said note or notes to bear six per cent. interest from date.

A communication was read from Mayor Barber submitting a proposition from Edgar Needham to lease to the city a lot of ground on the south side Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, for the use of the steam fire engine, which was referred to committee on fire department.

A claim was presented in favor of Bullock & Noble for \$8, for one year's subscription to the "Times." Referred to finance committee.

Also a claim in favor of H. Krider for \$3. Referred to same.

Also, reports from the auditor on warrants issued and cancelled from March 10 to May 31, 1855, and the appropriations to June 21, 1855; also, a claim in favor of E. Shelcutt for \$100. Received from the auditor on the 10th day of July next, was presented and referred to revision committee.

A claim of \$147 60, in favor of A. Zanone, for cash paid for paving Main street in front of his lot, was presented and referred to committee on streets of Western district.

Alderman Grainger, by leave, introduced an ordinance by its title to encourage the erection of water-works, which was referred to revision committee.

The resignation of Henry S. Blair, city treasurer, to take effect on the 10th day of July next, was presented and referred to revision committee.

A report was presented showing the amounts due the hands on Beargrass cut-off for work during the last week, which was referred to committee on public works.

Alderman Kaye, from finance committee, introduced a resolution from the Common Council, directing the auditor to credit the bill of the Gas Company for non-performance of their contract, and same was rejected.

Alderman Kaye, from same, reported against a resolution from the Common Council, directing the auditor to credit the bill of the Gas Company for non-performance of their contract, and same was rejected.

Alderman Weatherford, from street committee, Eastern district, reported against an ordinance from the Common Council to recruit Second street, between Green and Walnut; also, a resolution to repair the gutters on Second street, between Green and Walnut; and same were rejected.

On motion of Alderman Weatherford, the street committee, Eastern district, was discharged from fur her consideration of a petition from D. L. DeGolyer.

Alderman Weatherford, from same, reported resolutions from the Common Council, approving the apportionments for grading and paving the sidewalk on Shady street, from Market to Marshall street, and from Walnut to Chestnut street, G. S. Jones & Son contractors, which were severally adopted.

## JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards met in joint session, when the Journal and Courier were duly elected city printers; N. Duvoyes was elected quarryman to the workshop; J. H. Rhorer was elected manager of the Cook Benevolent Institute; Messrs. F. Wright and Jesse Bayles were duly elected printers of brick and stone work.

## SEPARATE SESSION.

Alderman Weatherford, from sinking fund committee, reported a resolution, appointing Rev. John H. Heywood agent to dispose of the 100 city bonds issued for the benefit of the public schools, which was adopted.

Alderman Douglass, by leave, introduced a resolution from the Common Council, proposing a joint session on Tuesday, the 26th inst., to discuss sundry railroad measures, and on his motion same was amended by striking out the words "first and last," and adopted as amended.

On motion of Alderman Grainger, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday next, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the Board adjourned until tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

## Pensions and Bounty Land.

THE undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Townships under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAB HENDERSON, Louisville Journal Office. May 8, 1855. *Jaeger & Co.*

**A. Jaeger & Co.,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in French, English, and Dresden China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Building, Louisville, Ky.

**French China.**  
French China, richly decorated and fancy gilt; also plain white China, Dining, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets, from 11 to 20 pieces; richly decorated and gilt Vases. Coffees, Can Baskets, Mugs, Candlesticks, &c. Just received a variety of new styles, direct from the manufacturers and for sale at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00. A. JAEGER & CO.

**Glass, Queensware, and Silver-Plated Goods.**  
A. JAEGER & CO. have on hand the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. A. JAEGER & CO.

**Table Cutlery and Waiters.**  
Received by Adams & Co.'s express a new supply of Ivory horn, ebony, maple, and silver cutlery. A. JAEGER & CO. with the latest patterns of oval, Gothic, and convex Waiters and Trays.

**C. PROAL,**  
**SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS.**  
LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes and Trunks, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**A LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETY.**  
61 THIRD STREET,  
Between Main and Market.

**Crimping and Pinking done at C. PROAL'S,**  
C. PROAL'S, 61 Third Street, between Main and Market Streets.

**Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.**  
THE best quality always on hand, for the early when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, west side, near Main Pittsburg and Cannel Coal at same price.

**WILLIE MICHAEL.**  
30dise 25¢ m. 27¢ 2d.

**T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office,**  
No. 47 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hogan & Dunaway's building, over Mark & Downey's, Louisville, Ky.

**A. THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES.**—The undersigned is prepared to furnish information in regard to LIFE INSURANCE and the conditions of the policies, and also to issue Policies on STORES, DWELLINGS, and FARMHOUSES; and Goods and other MERCHANDISE in store or on board of transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea-Vessel.

**Riskless Steamboats and their apprentices taken on the most favorable terms, according to the usages and custom at Louisville.**



# EVENING BULLETIN.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The English papers received by the St. Louis mention a report, said to be founded on good authority, that the Empress Eugenie is expected soon to give an heir to the imperial throne of France.

In the first district court of New Orleans, on the 16th, James Castello, Daniel Callaghan, John Shields, and Patrick Kennedy were sentenced to be hung, Patrick Haggerly and Richard Scott were sentenced for life, and John Johnson for 18 years to the penitentiary. Appeals were taken in the cases of Castello, Kennedy, Scott, and Johnson.

According to the Acapulco correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, the revolutionists are gaining ground. Alvarez had placed Gen. Comonfort at their head, who had routed the Government troops in several engagements and captured a convoy of \$160,000. Col. T. R. Wheat was about to join the "liberal army" with the rank of General. One of Hoe's printing presses had been set in operation and a paper advocating the cause of the revolutionists had been started.

## THE NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

*Progress of the Allies in the Crimea—Further Successes—Operations of the Squadrons in the Baltic—Close of the Vienna Conferences—The Austrian Circulars—Illness of the King of Prussia—Insurrection in Spain, &c.*

The United States mail steamship St. Louis, from Havre via Southampton, arrived off quarantine, New York, about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock Tuesday evening, and reached her dock at 11. The St. Louis left Southampton on the 6th inst.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, June 5, 1855.

The critical position of the Russians in the Crimea becomes daily more apparent. Since the departure of the steamer of the 2d, further news has arrived of successes in the sea of Azoff, which have not only annihilated the power of the enemy in that region, but have probably exposed the entire Russian army to a peril as imminent during the approaching heats of summer as that which fell upon the first Napoleon in meeting winter at Moscow.

The latest report from Sir E. Lyons, the British Admiral in the Azoff, reaches the 2d inst., and states, that, since the occupation of Kertch and Yenikale, and the shelling of Arabat, the squadron had secured the Crimean coast as far as Yenichchi, and had attacked that important town, which commands the Russian communications with the Crimea from the mainland by way of the Putrid sea. A body of seamen and marines were sufficient to drive the Russian forces from the place, and this being effected without any other loss than that of one man wounded, the whole of the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army were forthwith entirely destroyed.

So complete and rapid has been the blow that, since the squadron entered the Azoff, four war steamers and 240 vessels engaged in carrying provisions destined for the army before Sebastopol have been destroyed, either by the allied cruisers or by the Russians, in despair of saving them. It is also added, from the coast of Circassia, that the Russian garrison have evacuated Soujek Kaleh, having first set fire to the place, and destroyed 60 guns and 6 mortars.

The whole of this information is at present merely telegraphic, and we must wait ten days or a fortnight for the actual details, which will be the more interesting owing to the small amount of reliable knowledge hitherto possessed regarding the Russian position, on the extensive waters of which they have been thus suddenly dispossessed. Meanwhile, the satisfaction created is rendered doubly intense by the bloodless yet dashing character of the whole operation, and the fact that the English officers in command of the expedition, Admiral Lyons and Gen. Sir George Brown, are both men on whom the public at home have all along placed the greatest reliance.

After Whitsuntide recess, Parliament reassembled last evening, to renew the discussion on the war and the manner in which the Government have conducted the Vienna negotiations. The wordy disquisitions of the so-called peace party have, however, completely lost even the little interest they possessed before matters had assumed their present encouraging appearance. The cases generally occur in the trenches, the heat and nastiness of which are inconceivable. The smell of the precincts of the batteries is overpowering and horrible. The scarcity of water becomes more formidable every day.

I understand that the sanitary commissioners have enunciated an opinion, formed on scientific geological grounds, that there is no reason to apprehend any want of water; but it is nevertheless true that the watering of the cavalry horses, as I am informed, is now accomplished with difficulty, and that two days ago the watering was not finished till evening, so scanty was the supply.

There is now no deficiency in any article as far as I can learn, and no army was ever so amply and luxuriously provided. The amount of shot, shell, powder, and destructive missiles of all kinds, stored at our military depots or actually in the batteries, is very great, and it is amply sufficient to enable us to bombard Sebastopol for fortnight from guns of a greater calibre, placed very much closer to the enemy, than we have yet been able to open upon them.

As to the operations of the French army, nothing is known with any certainty. Their engineers keep an accurate journal of the siege, which will no doubt see the light in some time to come, but any attempts to describe their mining operations, their says, or engineering works are worthless and absurd, simply because there are no means of getting at the facts. General Canrobert was kind enough to give me a pass to the trenches some time ago, and I availed myself of it to visit them on two occasions recently. I am even allowed to enter the gallery leading to one of the mines, but I found that the engineers, though extremely courteous and kind, were not at liberty to speak of the future, even to their own officers of other branches of the service. The operations which have been described as the springing of mines have chiefly been the explosion of globes of compression, and their effect in front of Bastion No. 4 (Flagstaff advanced battery) has been to bring the French near the enemy, for they have been annoyed by grenades in the lodgments without being able to advance materially from their position.

If it were possible for Russian mendacity to receive any additional exposures, a Ministerial statement in Parliament, last night, would have had that effect. In a deliberate manifesto, issued about a fortnight ago, the Czar announced that Captain Watson, in notifying the blockade of the Baltic, had enforced measures totally opposed to the rights of neutrals as recognized by the British Government last year. It is not usual in the diplomatic or parliamentary world for one government to charge another with direct falsehood, but in dealing with such functionaries as Count Nesselrode there is no escape from it. Consequently, last night the First Lord of the Admiralty found himself obliged, in answer to an inquiry, to announce that the representations of the Russian Government of the course pursued by Captain Watson were totally at variance with truth, and indeed without a pretext that could have afforded the shadow of a foundation. The publicity of this correction will give Russia another mortifying proof that her machinations are too late for an age in which the press is a leading power.

The English funds have maintained their re-

cent extraordinary buoyancy. Consols at the last date were quoted at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex dividend, and they have since touched 92. The closing price this evening, however, is again 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Although the accounts of the coming crops are good, the wheat market has experienced a further advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per quarter, in consequence of some purchases just made on French account.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market is greater than ever, and the week has opened with a further rise of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

The next steamer from this side will be the Asia, on the 9th. Our last advices from New York are to the 22d of May.

## SPECTATOR.

\* \* \* The Asia has arrived, but we have thus far only a telegraphic summary of her news.—EDS.

PARIS, June 5, 1855.

The French press at last confesses the improbability of obtaining any material aid from Austria. The semi-official Pays thus says:

"We shall attain our object with or without the cooperation of any other power; we shall conquer a peace under conditions wholly satisfactory, and as we shall have alone borne the burden of the war, we alone shall derive glory from it."

I mentioned last week a rise of two francs upon breadstuffs. Since then a further rise of 6 francs has taken place. This is owing in part to manoeuvres of speculators, who managed to create a panic about the shipment of flour to the Crimea, and partly to exaggerated statements of the damage done to the crops of the year. The weather continues as unfavorable as it is possible to be; the rains are constant, and flannels and winter clothes are indispensable to-day, the 5th of June. The prefect of police has not dared to raise the price of bread, as he must have done, had it not been decided to let the city resume its payment of the difference—a very slight one to be sure, only one mill a pound. Serious fears are now entertained lest the harvest be so late as to cause a gap of a fortnight or three weeks between the exhaustion of the present supplies and the new flour.

The following letter has been received from the French camp before Sebastopol, under date of May 22d:

At length we are on the eve of great events; every thing is prepared. The last arrangements have been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pasha, Brown, Della Marmora, and Admirals Brut and Lyons were present. All our reinforcements have come up, and, if my information be correct, the army amounts to 200,000 men.

Two divisions are going to the Tchernaya. It is supposed that it is the advanced guard of the expeditionary army, for when a simple reconnaissance is made it is not usual to take 100 guns. The whole of the cavalry is in movement. The Russians are going to be attacked at every point. It is supposed we are about to take possession of Simferopol in order to cut off the communication with the Sea of Azoff and the rest of the peninsula. In this manner the Russians will be obliged to accept battle.

60,000 French are to take part in the expedition. The enthusiasm of the troops is difficult to describe.

The sanitary condition is excellent, and our troops could not be better prepared to undertake an affair so important. 15,000 of the best troops of Omar Pasha have come here; Egyptians troops have taken their place at Eupatoria. The Sardinian troops are magnificent. They will, I assure you, be worthy of the allies, by the side of whom they are to fight. Gen. Canrobert has done an act, which has obtained for him a higher place in the esteem and hearts of the soldiers than if he had won a victory. Gen. Pelissier takes the command under the most favorable circumstances. He enjoys an equal degree of confidence and esteem of the soldiers.

Operations in the Sea of Azoff—Capture of Genichchi.—The Moniteur of June 4th announces that the Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Gen. Pelissier:

CRIMEA, June 5, 1855.

Engineers. I need scarcely say that the statements which have appeared in some of your contemporaries respecting the establishment of batteries within 180 or 200 yards of Malakhoff are not correct. There is no parallel armed with mortars or heavy guns within twice that distance of the place indicated, and the fact of the Mamelon being 560 yards in front of it (nearly due south of it), sufficiently proves the absurdity of these assertions. Our nearest parallel in front of the left attack is more than 500 yards from the enemy's works, and there we must stop, because the Woronzow road runs below the cliff toward which we have pushed our works at the bottom, and the ground is so steep that no earthworks can be formed upon it.

At one portion of this attack, however, where our lines incline toward the North to meet the French, we made a curve which brings us nearer to the enemy, but the ground is unfavorable for the construction of batteries. On the right attack front, our lines have been advanced close to the enemy's centre approaches, but the latter are considerably in front of the Mamelon and Round Tower. It is said that one of the privates of the 48th regiment has given some very valuable information respecting the terrain of Sebastopol, and has corrected a serious misconception under which our engineers were laboring respecting the course of a creek in front of the left attack. The man had been for some years in Russia, and as a stone-mason he labored at the works of Sebastopol, and knows every street in it. He pointed out the position of the terminus of the water-works, and of the engines working it, and it is now stated that there are no less than 100 guns, all hid from view, defending these works, and raking the Redan, so that had we assaulted and carried that formidable work we should have met a fire on which none of our officers had calculated.

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Operations in the Sea of Azoff—Capture of Genichchi.—The Moniteur of June 4th announces that the Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Gen. Pelissier:

CRIMEA, June 2, 10 P.M.

Advices received from Kertch, dated the 31st of May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genichchi, situated on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the government stores and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, and thereby destroyed all the stores, and destroyed all the stores.

[From the London Times, June 4.]

The operations of the allied fleets in the sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success.

Our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genichchi.

Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory, by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs. The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport is a greater calamity to the Czar than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it is deprived at the very outset of this campaign of the means of subsistence?

But although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term, we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and when the supplies are cut off, the greater the force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

The occupation of the Sea of Azoff is an unparalleled display of the means of destruction possessed by the squadron. Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Brut they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The vessels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagoon, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes.

Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a marsh, and which the most recent travelers who have visited it ploughed to a reservoir of pea soup, our steamers ploughed their way. In 24 hours Berdinsk was visited, at a distance of more than 100 miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and had mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genichchi would be one of the first points of attack, because it commands the strait between the mainland and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff.

The Strait of Genichchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff.

The Russians have within the last ten years constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash (as it is properly called), scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any chart that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice, and though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign.

The Russians have within the last ten years constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects

the Crimea with the main land by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length.

This military road, lying between the Isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genichchi to the bridge cannot be more than 20 or 25 miles. We are of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagunes, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

The War in Asia.—A despatch from Lord Raglan announces that Captain Moore arrived at Kertch on the 2d of June, from Circassia, with the intelligence that Soudjak Kaleh was evacuated on the 28th of May. The Russians had burned the principal buildings and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

Advices from Constantinople to May 24 state that General Williams was on the point of completing the fortifications of Erzeroum, and was then to fortify Kars. The Russian troops that were expected at Tiflis had been sent off to the Crimea, and in consequence great apprehensions were entertained in Tiflis of an attack by Schamyl and the Turks.

## Naval Operations in the Baltic.

OFF CRONSTADT, May 28.

The general belief of many persons who ought to be informed on the subject is, that active operations against the enemy are about to be undertaken; but, lest their nature should be made known through the medium of the press—the principal source from which, since the commencement of the war, the British people have derived any information—the utmost reserve on all that relates to the plans of the present campaign is practised by the supreme naval authorities in the Baltic, under the questionable impression that the promulgation of them to the public would tend to the advantage of the Russian government, by enabling it the more effectively to thwart the offensive measures that are to be adopted.

The report that Austria, under day of the 25th of May, has issued another circular, is confirmed. We have not yet received the text of this new circular, but the following letter from Berlin contains the substance of it:

The new Austrian circular of the 25th of May has produced an immense effect. It could not be otherwise. Although in this circular Austria promises to remain faithful to her engagements, to maintain the "four points," to preserve an armed attitude until the moment when negotiations may be resumed, and to make her last propositions, if accepted at Paris and London, the object of an ultimatum to Russia—although this and other similar declarations are made in this document, which will probably be the closing act of the Vienna negotiations, at least provisionally, it is equally certain that it betrays the intention of Austria, should her propositions be rejected, to assume an expectant line of policy. Any impartial reader of this document will come to this conclusion.

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The new Austrian circular of the 25th of May has produced an immense effect. It could not be otherwise. Although in this circular Austria promises to remain faithful to her engagements, to maintain the "four points," to preserve an armed attitude until the moment when negotiations may be resumed, and to make her last propositions, if accepted at Paris and London, the object of an ultimatum to Russia—although this and other similar declarations are made in this document, which will probably be the closing act of the Vienna negotiations, at least provisionally, it is equally certain that it betrays the intention of Austria, should her propositions be rejected, to assume an expectant line of policy. Any impartial reader of this document will come to this conclusion.

Letters from Berlin, of the 1st inst., state that the successes of the allies in the sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.

On the 23d ult. there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

SARDINIA.—The Piedmontese Gazette of May 31 contains the royal decree designating the various religious corporations to be suppressed, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Parliament lately passed to that effect. From this list there are two orders of nuns exempted, from motives, it is said, of personal regard.

The clerical papers assert that many monks and nuns have decided to reject the terms offered by the Sardinian Government of an annuality, and that they will seek refuge in convents of their order in some land where religion and justice are held in more esteem than in Piedmont.

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Advices from Genichchi, dated the 2d of June, state that the successes of the allies in the sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.